NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER:

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS,

LITERATURE, AND THE FINE ARTS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 21, 1850. The dulness of August has taken possession of New York; the city, in the present interval of business, looks like a theatre in the day time, or an Atlantic steamer laid by for repairs. Every body, whom dire necessity does not compel to remain at his desk and drudgery, is off, enjoying the luxuries of the interior, or the somewhat equivocal pleasures of Saratoga and Newport. Our authors and literary men, who, as a class, bite very eagerly at any bait of laziness, are rusticating in shoals all over the country. This summer, Berkshire county, in Massachusetts, seems to command a great popularity mongst these gentlemen. The fact of its being the residen during the summer months of Miss SEDG WICK, who hails from tockbridge as her ancestral home, contributes to produce this effect, and the charming mountain scenery of the region is enough of itself to attract any lover of nature, and afford him ecupation for the whole summer solstice, in walks, drives, and explorations of the remoter parts of Berkshire.

I penetrated this romantic locale a few days ago, and found that a whole herd of literati were browsing in these green pastures of Stockbridge and its vicinity. OLIVER WENDELL HOLNES, the witty poet, who has since been shaking the sides of the dignitaries of Yale by his humorous Phi Beta Kappa Poem, has ensconced himself in a cottage on the sunny side of the Berkshire hills, in sight of Saddleback, the lion of the range. There he eschews society, and ponderates the ours with which his future pages will glitter. HAWTHORNE, more widely known at present, and more universally admired than ever, on account of his "Scarlet Letter," that most adividual of American Romances, is not far from Stockbridge, buried in that sort of rural solitude which he especially delights in, and living quite independent of the world around im, as usual. J. T. HEADLY, the popular author of popuks, one of the few of our writers who has made mo out of literature, may be seen at the Stockbridge inn, where he keeps himself in readiness for trout fishing and such like cences of wilder hunters' experiences in the Adjrondack. HERMAN MELVILLE, instead of being in England, as the newspaper paragraphs have announced that he would be about this time, is summering it in an old mansion near Pittsfield, a homestead of the Melville family, one of those wide-halled, thick-walled, capacious and cavernous old houses that are cool in the middle of August, and warm in the midst of December. DUYCKINCE, of the Literary World, and CORNELIUS MATHEWS, who is now engaged with success on the Prompter, a dramatic journal in this city, which is making a hard push for the recuscitation of theatrical vitalities, are, or rather were, inmates of this same Melville Hall, under whose stanch roof rafters doubtless many lucubrations have been hatched into life during the warm weather, to be for the publishers and critics in the Fall. WILLIS is somewhere in the Highlands, making, as usual, great discoveries of rare scenery, and marvellous trout brooks, for the benefit of the readers of the Home Journal. BRYANT has his own country seat at Hempstead, Long Island; and Coopen his at Cooperstown, where, to judge from Rural Hours, a charming book lately published by Putnam, under the modest orship of "A Lady," but well understood to be from the pen of Miss Coopen, the influences and associations of the country must be of the happiest kind. JAMES, the nevelist, has spent the summer at a cottage, near Jamaica, Long Island, avoiding the lionizing to which his long literary career entitles him ; while WASHINGTON IRVING, to conclude this budget of personalities, is said to be ill at Sunnyside, but I

The publishers are doing something in spite of the season PUTNAM has produced Dr. Maro's new book, "The Berber," in a very handsome style, and it finds a ready sale. The popularity of Kaloolah, the author's first work, would carry off an edition of the present one, with or without merit. But the Berber is a capital story, full of striking points and

The Autobiography of Goethe, a new edition of the excellent translation of Parke Goodwin and his associates, has just been issued by the same publisher. He is also preparing some ificently illustrated editions of WASHINGTON INVING'S works for the approaching holyday season.

The Appletons have got out Words worth's Poem, "The them than the reading public at large; but no man who has ever studied the Excursion will fail to read the Prelude.

The HARPERS issue this week the " Autobiography of Leigh Hunt." in two volumes. This work is more valuable for the numerous notices and anecdotes of the contemporary friends and literary associates of the author, than from his own immediate share in it. Leigh Hunt's writings have been made known to the American readers through the Library of Choice Reading, in which his 'Indicator,' 'Imagination and Fancy,' and other works were published.

The Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, one of the most elegant publications of the HARPERS, under the edi torial charge of Benson J. Lossing, Esq., has reached its 5th number. It will form a splendid book when completed, and a fine companion to the more elaborate histories of the Revo-

It has been generally announced in the newspapers that the great work of LESSING, " The Martyrdom of Huss," is about to be sent to this country for exhibition in the Dusseldorf Academy, in this city. Few Americans have seen this picture, or understand the associations or the position of the artist. Having the good fortune to see it in the studio of Lessing at Dusseldorf, shortly after the completion of the cartoon from which the painting has been made, I cannot do better than devote ainder of this letter to a description of it, for the accuracy of which I can vouch, inasmuch as it was sketched on my return to the hotel from the studio of the painter.

First of all, a word or two about Dusseldorf and Lessing That quiet Rhine town, not environed by the beauties of natural scenery, which have made the upper regions of the river famous, but situated in a dull mono'onous country, with few attractions or souvenirs of historic interest, by some strange concurrence of circumstances has become, for art on continent, "The last retreat; last refuge from despair." How the Dusseldorf school first sprang up may be accountgallery of pictures in the palace; but the anomaly is, that the school never flourished until the gallery was broken up and the paintings removed to Berlin. From that time it has grown and become powerful. Its productions now carry the palm over all Northern Europe.

SCHADOW, the Director of the Academy, is a devout and rigid Roman Catholic ; so are many other of the most prominent artists in the school. Their Romanism is not, more over, a mere matter of theory and faith, but enters largely into their professional pursuits as matter of practice. They devote themselves almost exclusively to religious works of art, holding it next to sacrilege to paint any thing else. For instance, the most prominent works of Schadow are, " The Wise and Foolish Virgins," in the Frankfort gallery, and the Leben's Quelle, or Stream of Life," one of the Director's productions, which I saw at his studio in 1847, a large comof great beauty and religious feeling, representing Christ and the Virgin enthroned in a shrine, from the base of which flows a stream of water, falling into a fountain, around which stand a group of the most distinguished champions of the faith, drinking from the crystal tides. To such an extent have these Romanist artists carried their peculiar religious ideas, that, as might be expected, the Protestant members of the school were obliged to act on the defensive. LESSING stands at the head of these dissenting artists. Without waiting to be expelled from Dusseldorf by Schadow and his compeers, who, though they loved their art much, loved their more, they made demonstrations of separation, and talked of an independent school at Frankfort, of which Lessing would have been the President. Happily for the interests of art, the breach was healed; and the disagreeing parties reconciled. But Lessing has devoted himself with almost equal fervor to the painting of Protestant pictures, i. e. scenes in the lives of the Reformers and early martyrs of Protestantism, to that exhibited by the other branch of the school in their ecclesiastical pictures. The Martyrdom of Huss is the

most elaborate of these works. He has bestowed infinite labor and pains upon it, and it is doubtless one of the most spirited factory of the productions of modern German art. The moment chosen by the pointer is not the actual martyr

dom of the Reformer. The representation of the burning pile and the final incidents of the torture would be too horri ble for the artistic effect, and would not admit of the exhibi are associated with the character of Huss. Any one who has been shocked in many of the churches and galleries of Italy with those disgusting pictures of saints and martyrs on gridirons, or half flayed alive, or standing midway in caldrons of pitch, or up to their necks in flaming fagots, will apreciate the good taste of the artist in avoiding any attempt to paint the finale of the subject he has undertaken. The ime he has selected is, so to speak, the penultimate of the tragedy. It represents the arrival of Huss, and the proces on, headed by the Elector of Bavaria, which conducted hi to the stake, at the fatal spot. The funeral pile stands on a elight elevation. The intrepid Reformer, in a long robe, has ust reached the place of execution, and has thrown himself upon his knees in front of the stake; he prays with his face upturned and hands raised; his whole figure and attitude expressing heroism and faith, in every trait. Behind him two or three of the principal actors in the scene are mocking his actions, and one of them is placing a paper cap on the head of the martyr, to the great amusement of the bystanders The Elector Ludwig is on horseback in the foreground proud, indifferent, and wicked in his aspect, with his head urned one side, giving utterance to some jest to a monk, who leans forward to catch the royal sentiment. In front of Huss stand the executioners, in perfect stolidity, their brute repose ontrasting strongly with the enthusiasm of their victim. In the left foreground, below the little eminence on which the stake is placed, is a group of spectators; a young girl who prays, counting her beads the while, for the soul of the siner whom the church is going to cut off; a Hussite, next er, bends forward in an attitude of misgled grief, affection and resignation, his clasped hands thrown towards his master, his face also towards him, and not in view. Two other Hussites, of different mould, stern and moody, are near by The rest of the crowd is made up of citizens, such as, an inuisitive old woman, twisting her neck for a view, a portly old burgher, and the like. The whole picture is a grand olemn, and impressive work. The true spirit of the scen in it. No work of art has ever been exhibited in this country which could command greater interest or more JACQUES DU MONDE.

AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

In the anniversary address to the Royal Geographical Society of London, delivered on the 27th last May, by Captain W. H. SMYTH, R. N. resident of the Society, we find several comlimentary references to scientific matters in our country, and among them the annexed notice of our Coast Survey and the Smithsonian Institution. which will interest many readers: "The hydrography of our trans-atlantic posse

"The hydrography of our trans-atlantic possessions is steadily advancing, Captain Bayfield being now employed upon the southern shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Commander Shortland in the Gulf of Fundy, and Lieutenant Lawrence among the West India Islands. In the United States, the hydrographic operations and chorographical details are proceeding with extraordinary accuracy and dispatch, while, with their characteristic ardor, its travellers have overspread the vast regions which separate the two great oceans. curvey is a truly useful and national undertaking, and has been most creditably conducted through all its various departments of science. Upon this point I am enabled to spea positively, from having been long supplied with their labors and from the correspondence of Lieutenant Gilliss, Lieutenan and from the correspondence of Lieutenant Gilliss, Lieutenant Charles Henry Davis, and other sound authorities. I have studied the question closely, and hesitate not to pronounce my conviction, that though the Americans were the last in the field of practical astronomy and geodetical survey, they have, per saltum, leaped into the very front ranks. Were I asked to give instances, I would say: Look to their beautiful maps and charts; see their practice of establishing differences of longitude by electricity, and the probable extension of its wondr chronographic application; mark their novel methods of taking and recording transits by means of a galvanic current; and consider the excellence and refinement of their astronomical observations for geodetical purposes, as proved by their being able to detect the alteration in the direction of gravity caused by differences in form and density of the materials com-

posing the earth's crust!"
""The present state of the great Coast Survey was very ably communicated to the American Association for the Advancemen of Science, on the 16th of last August, by Professor A. Bache, the skilful director. This report clearly shows what is complet-ed, what is in hand, and what remains to be performed; and I Prehade, or Growth of a Poet's Mind." It will be a most beg to draw your attention to it. But in showing the pros- exigency to the peace and harmony of the Union. Let them What progress the Oregon and California sections may show we can only tell when the California gold-mines are a little exhausted.' The discovery of this El Dorado, by which the wild dreams of the age of Columbus are realized, recalls to my mind the danger of reckless criticism. For when Sir Franci Drake discovered that coast, the Journal said: 'This coun try seemed to promise rich veins of gold and silver; as whereve hey had occasion to dig, they threw up some of the ores of those metals.' To this Mr. Kerr, who edited a collection of Voyages and Travels in 1814, makes this unpolite note: 'This surely is a gross falsehood, as even the Spaniards, so much experienced in mines of the precious metals, have found none in California, though possessing missions among its rude

and scanty population in every corner, even in this very spot.

And to this luminous non sequilur he subjoins E(ditor)."

"Among other powerful impulses to the advance of intellec in the United States, is unquestionably the founding of tha in the United States, is unquestionably the founding of that meritorious and powerful means of progress, the Smithsonian institution. This was established by the will of James Smith-Institution. This was established by the will of James Smithson, as English gentleman, a worthy scion of the Duke of Northumberland's linesge, who left his property in trust of the United States of America, for 'the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men.' This responsible and honorable trust was accepted by the Government; and an act of Congress, passed on the 10th of August, 1846, appointed as trustees and governors the highest official members of the Administration, and individuals selected for their known acquirements. Beside the formation of an extensive library and museum, a gallery of art, and lecture-rooms, the Institution promises to gallery of art, and lecture-rooms, the Institution promises publish an annual volume of original researches in histor philosophy, science, art, and literature. Its first volume, which has been presented to our library, contains an account of the ancient monuments of the Mississippi Valley, with numerous plans and illustrations, and that part of Mr. Smith-son's intention, the 'diffusion of knowledge,' is already in

RAILWAYS IN ENGLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS .- Not rithstanding the immense extent of English railways and the profusion of capital lavished upon them, a comparison with those of New England shows that the latter, in the degree of accommodation which they afford to the commonwealth, and the extent to which the facilities they afford are actually used, are not inferior. It appears from the annual report of the British Railway Board, that the extent of the railways opened for use in the United Kingdom, up to the 31st of December last, was 6023 miles, the entire cost of which mounts to £220,000,000 sterling, or \$1,056,000,000; equal to \$175,000 a mile, or \$62 for each inhabitant of England. According to the returns made to the Legislature of Massachu setts in March last, the length of railroads at that time in operation, was \$1,170; miles, the aggregate cost of which was \$53,957,310-equal to \$45,243 per mile, or \$55 50 for each inhabitant. A comparison of English and Massachusetts roads, as instituted by the Boston Advertiser, also shows that in the latter State there is more than a mile of railroad in operation for every seven square miles of territory, and for every eight hundred and fifty inhabitants in the State. In England the proportion of railroad is not equal to one mile of road for eight square miles of territory, nor one mile of raiload for every 2,800 inhabitants ..

Upon a review of such facts, Americans may be indulged in a little self-complacence and self-congratulation that in their spirit of untiring enterprise and sagacity in the management of capital, they are not subordinate to their transatlantic ompeers, nor unworthy scions of so noble a stock. Journal of Commerce.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- We learn from the last Macon (Ga. RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn from the last Macon (Ga.) Journal and Messenger that a train of cars, with over three hundred passengers, left Atlanta on Wednesday evening last, and when within a few miles of Oglethrope, it detached a bar of iron, or "snake head," from the track, which passed through the cars, throwing two of them off the track, and killing or mortally wounding three persons, besides seriously injuring some five or six others.

Engines are now constructed for sale in London, calle

WASHINGTON.

" Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1850.

CHEERING PROSPECT.

The House of Representatives, having yesterday inished and passed the General Appropriation Bill, will, in all probability, enter to-day upon the great and important series of Peace Measures now waiting its action, to the consummation of which the whole country is looking with intense anxiety.

It would not be possible, by any language of urs, to magnify the deep importance of these measures, or the interest which we take and which the country takes in their success; but having expressed our views in this regard so recently, and so fully, our design is not to trouble our readers with any further remarks on the subject. Our present purpose is the more agreeable one, of communicating to them our brightening hopes of an early and happy settlement of the question. Our confidence has been much strengthened within a few days that the present week will witness the triumph of wise counsels, of patriotic devotion, of moderation, fraternal feeling, and peace. We have reason to believe that kindly feelings are on the increase in the House; that a generous confidence is taking the place of distrust, and the spirit of exaction yielding to the spirit of accommodation. We can say to our readers, then, Be of good cheer; "reason own wisdom and patriotism, and to come up to the universal sentiment and expectation of the country.

VOICES OF THE PEOPLE.

With the exception of those political fanatics at each extreme of Northern and Southern antagonistics, there is a universal approbation, by the Press, of the effort on the part of the SENATE towards such an adjustment of existing questions as will satisfy all parties and all persons but such as are determined not to be satisfied with any thing that God or Man shall ordain for the restoration of peace and repose to the country. From the entire West, embracing one-third of the whole population of the United States, there is thus far no dissentient to the determination to maintain inviolate the Union, the Constitution, and the peace of the United States. Trusting to the patriotism of the House of Representatives to give effect to the whole body of measures which have received the sanction of the Senate, no ground will be left for rational discontent with the General Government and the only one in which they can mature their schemes, as excuse for it can always be found. One thing is certain—

The hour of action of the House of Represenatives upon the Senate Bills being near at hand, shall not trouble our readers, after to-day, with any further array of public sentiment in relation to the great policy which they include. The extracts from contemporary prints which we make to-day are on that account the more numerous. We shall, without incumbering them with any argument of our own, leave them to speak for themselves.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE (EY.) JOURNAL. We copy below, from the last number of the National Inlligencer, a congratulatory article upon the passage of the California bill through the Senate. That paper says, in a spirit of exultation to the people of every section of the Union. LOOK TO THE SENATE !" With all our hearts we join i the exclamation, and we would add, Look TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES! Let the people look to the House and see that it adopt the measures necessary in the present in every section of the United States, and demand in tones more majestic and terrible than the roar of an earthquake that their representatives shall promptly do what is required for the bacification of the country.

PROM THE RICHMOND REPUBLICAN.

The attention of the country is now turned from the Senate to the House of Representatives. It is the desire of the whole nation that the bills which have passed the Senate should receive the prompt action and support of the Lower louse. It is to be hoped that there will be wisdom and patriotism enough in the House to frown down any attempt to attach the Wilmot proviso to the Territorial bills, a proceeding which would be a wanten and gratuitous insult to the

FROM THE ROCHESTER (N. T.) DAILY AMERICAN. These several measures are now before the House to be cted upon. We learn with regret that some of the Whig mbers from this State entertain doubts in regard to the exediency of pursuing the course so judiciously recommended by the President. Mr. ASHMUN, of Massachusetts, as will be seen by the Congressional proceedings in another column. made an effort on Monday to take up the several bills in the rder in which they came from the Senate, and for that purose moved a suspension of the rules. The motion failed by tie vote. We cannot but hope that all these measures will pass before the end of the session. Objections exist, we know, in many honest minds to the precise line of boundary marked out in Pearce's bill, and also to the payment of ten millions to Texas. But these are as nothing when weighed against the pacification of the country. The PROPLE EXPECT A SET-TLEMENT before the present session shall close, and will not forgive any failure.

FROM THE RALEIGH (M. C.) TIMES. The prospect for the passage of these bills through the House, as at present advised, we regard as favorable. The People of the country are tired of contention upon these subjects; they partake but in a small degree, speaking generally, of the excitement which preceded their passage through the Senate, and they will look for prompt action on the part of resolved spon its preservation is abundantly more evident.

For one, we are a Union man, and The Times is a Union paper. When North Carolina shall take a position against the Union, we expect to be found upon her side—there will we know not what Texas will do in the event Mr. Pearce's be no doubt about her action when her rights and honor are bill becomes a law. We must, however, believe she will act invaded by oppression and injustice.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT OF YESTERDAY. The National Intelligencer was perfectly justified by the feelings of the people when it stated that if a popular vote could be taken, twenty-nine of the thirty States of the Union would approve, by overwhelming majorities, the passage of Mr. PEARCE's bill for the settlement of the Texas boundary. Why, then, does the House hesitate or delay in passing it · · The accounts we have from Washington assure us that a majority of the House are in favor of the bill, and that it will pass whenever it comes to be acted on. There is a reason for the present delay in the pressing importance of passing the appropriation bills. These ought not, however, to be delayed by the action on the Texan boundary bill. In the House, as in the Senate, that subject has been discussed till argument and illustration are exhausted. If there be one ember who does not and cannot understand it as it is, without one word more being said upon it, he can never under-

to settle them, still but faintly reflects the impatience of the people at the delay that has taken place, and their greater imnce at the suggestion of longer delay. They want the

FROM THE "NEWBERNIAN," (NORTH CAROLINA.) Now the danger of a disturbance or conflict, growing out of this feeling of discontent, will be infinitely increased, if Congress shall adjourn before all the questions at issue are acted upon by Congress. Should our national councils manifest a sincere desire to settle all these issues upon fair and terms, each section yielding something fo seace, THE GOOD SENSE OF THE SOUTHERN PROPLE WILL vill do their utmost to raise a storm. But these are of that will do their utmost to raise a storm. But these are of that class whom nothing will satisfy. Unsustained by public opinion, they may fret and fume, but all will be to no purpose. Their mock thunder will prove entirely harmles; and they will gradually sink into contempt and oblivion. Should the system of measures for the adjustment of the slavery question which has been before Congress pass, and become laws, we shall then breathe more freely. We have no idea that any opposition that could be raised to them would amount to any thing serious. The great body of the Southern people, serious. The great body of the South whilst they are aware these measures do not go so far as they have a right to expect, yet look upon them as manifesting a disposition to do substantial justice to the South. They will frown down with indignation any attempt that shall e to resist the Government on account of discontent

from such a source.

Whilst, then, it is evident that our affairs are in a delicate and critical position, the whole danger, we think, lies in the longer delay by Congress to perform their plain duty to the country. Every where the people should speak out, distinctly and emphatically. Meetings should be held, and Congress should be made to understand that they are no longer say to our readers, then, Be of good cheer; "reason is not field to brutish beasts;" and the Representatives of the People will be found to vindicate their tives of the People will be found to vindicate their principled course of the opposition in Congress. Better course of the opposition in Congress. Better principled course of the opposition in Congress hurl every fanatic and every disunionist into the Potomac, without judge or jury, than that Congress should adjourn without effective action-

If any idea as to the wishes and opinions of the people North and South can be gathered from the tone of the public North and South can be gathered from the tone of the public press throughout the country, then we are certain that Congress will miserably misrepresent public sentiment if all these questions, which have so long agitated the country and distracted the national councils, are not adjusted substantially according to the provisions of the bills that have passed the Senate, and others that have been before that body during its present session. We see no opposition to it, except in the abolition and ultra free-soil papers at the North, and the hot-spur, impracticable disunion journals of South Carolina, and the few presses scattered throughout the Southern States,

FROM THE STAUNTON (VA.) SPECTATOR

In our last we noticed the passage, by the Senate, of the bill to settle the Texas boundary question; we have now the pleasure of announcing the passage by that body of two other bills of scarcely less importance—the one for the admission of California into the Union, the other establishing a Terri-

torial Government for New Mexico.

The Territorial bill having passed the Senate without the Wilmot proviso, it would seem that so far all apology for continued agitation had ceased to exist, notwithstanding the undeniable informality of the admission of California; but when turnoil is the element in which men delight to live. when turmoil is the element in which men delight to live, the people of the Southern States will not dream of dison, nor of blockading the mouth of the Mississippi, as suggested in South Carolina, nor of perpetrating any other extreme folly, on account of the admission of California
It is carnestly hoped that the House will follow the exam It is carnestly hoped that the House will joined the ple of the Senate, and pass without delay all the bills now on their table, which are so necessary to restore peace and har-

PROM THE PIEDMONT WHIG, (VIRGINIA.)

We wait with anxiety to see what course the House of measures of the Senate. We hope that the wisdom and pru-dence displayed by the guardians of State sovereignty may be imitated by those who are the more immediate representatives of the Proper themselves, and that the present session of Congress may claim the merit of having healed the wounds which discord and disunion have slready made in the body politic of our glorious Republic. Let the Union be preserved at any sacrifice but that of true honor, AND THE PROPLE OF VIRGINIA WILL SAY "AMEN."

PROM "THE VALLEY DEMOCRAT." (NEWMARKET, VA.) THE TEXAS BOUNDARY .- We cannot withhold our gratification that the great bone of contention between the North and the South has passed the Senate. There was more difficulty in adjusting this question of boundary between Texas made under the circumstances, and as such we shall not together. Texas claimed all east of the Rio Grande from its mouth to its source. We are frank in stating it as our belief that, as between her and the United States, she had a good claim. A majority of the people of the Southern States be-lieved she had a legal and equitable title also; but the fact cannot be disguised that many even from the South think her claim a doubtful one, and it is very manifest that the whole North utterly repudiate her pretensions to this claim. Under these circumstances we think it was the part of wisdom that this subject, about which there was such a diversity of opinion, should be settled by compromise by the Senate.

FROM THE KENTUCKY OBSERVER AND REPORTER

Nearly the whole of the series of measures recommended by the Committee of Thirteen have passed the Senate, separately, and been sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence. Gratified as we should have been, in com mon with an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States, to have seen the bills reported by the committee pass in the form in which they were presented, still we are prepared to do full justice to the patriotism of the Senate in passing them in the mode which seemed to have been pre-ferred by the majority of the members of that body. Of the measures—not embraced in the compromise, but recommend-ed as of the series of measures which were to constitute the entire plan of pacification upon the subject of slavery—there yet remains to be acted on the bill the better to provide for the reclamation of fugitive slaves. This was made the special order for Monday last, and equally as little doubt is felt in reorder for Monday last, and equally as little doubt is felt in regard to the passage of this as of any of the other bills, and for the simple reason that it is a mere measure founded on justice and right, and demanded by the guaranties of the Federal constitution. This measure passed the Senate, and the whole having received the sanction of the co-ordinate branches whole having received the satisfaction due to that all the form of the law making power of the Government, what else remains to cause discord and agitation, and to inflame the minds of the people? The response will be found in every man's breast to be, nothing, absolutely nothing.

FROM THE AUGUSTA (GEORGIA) CHRONICLE Of AUG. 22. The language of the Charleston Mercury shows how unwilling the airaists of the South are to see the question settled which now agitates the country, and how restive they are when there is a gleam of hope that it may be adjusted satisfactorily to all parties save the agitators and fanatics. They each seem to have indulged high hopes, when they had by a common and united effort defeated the compromise bill, that they might succeed in producing a collision between the Government and Texas as to the boundary of the latter, and thereby accomplish their purpose of dissolving the Union. the House. They do not see—and we confess we have never been able to see—the positive rights of any section of the country so fatally affected by any thing involved in these measures as to apprehend any danger to the Union. That the Union has enemies is apparent; but that the people are measures as to apprehend any danger to the Union. That the Union has enemies is apparent; but that the people are of her territory for a valuable consideration, and she is indicated as the consideration of her territory for a valuable consideration.

as one devoted to the preservation of our institutions. She owes it to herself, to the cause of enlightened liberty and free government, and to the Union, to make some sacrifices if i be necessary for the maintenance of our institutions, espe-cially as the whole difficulty has grown out of her annexation with the Government. We do not desire, however, that she should make any concession or sacrifice of her just rights, nor do we believe any patriotic heart wishes it, however pro-per and expedient it might be for her to do so under the circumstances. We want ample justice meted out to her. And above all, we desire to see her act independently, and free from the influence of impertinent intermedilers, whose highest ambition seems to be to prolong excitement, with the hope of bringing about collision.

FROM THE WAYNE COUNTY (N. T.) WHIG.

The disposition of the Compromise bill in the Senate, has, seems, paved the way for the accomplishment of something the way of legislation; but whether for good or evil remains to be seen. A part of it, however, we can heartily approve without waiting for future developments—it is the passege of the California bill, which goes for the admission of out one word more being said upon it, he can never understand it, and must vote in the dark. That he can do now,
with as good a chance of voting correctly as he could do a
month or year from this. The bill ought, therefore, to be
taken up without more delay, voted upon, and passed. We say

The bill, it is true, has yet to pass the ordeal of the House,

The passes of the can do now,
without sup restrictions, or divisions, or curtailis the passes of the admission of the provides for a payment of the creditors of Texas. There
can do now,
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with as good a chance of voting correctly as he could do a
ments—similting her into the Union just as she wishes to
come, free as we found her. This is a great point gained.
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The bill ought that the more readily, because of the can do now the country to the country that the can do now the country that the can do now the can do now the country that t

passed, because we understand that such is the determination of a majority of the House, and such, we know, is the will of the particular time when it will be triumphantly carried.

Another measure which seems to lessen the difficulties that have so long pending is, the Texas boundary bill tracted controversy—if it will aid in settling that have so long assed the Senate. And though it yields of Mr. Prance, of Maryland. This, our readers have been informed, has also passed the Senate. And though it yields other words, it will be well paid if it tend to the section and factions dissensions. medium through which the sectional and factious dissen which have been rife should be healed, we for our part yield to it our approval.

We hope it will be our fortune to be enabled in our next subject settled; and so strong is their feeling that way, that they are indifferent as to the mode of settlement, so it secures peace now and hereafter.

We hope it will be our fortune to be endoted in our neaders that the legislative car, which has had its wheels blocked for so long a time, has made yet further progress towards the settlement of the vexed questions of the day.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS "TRUE DELTA" OF AUG. 18. THE TEXAS BOUNDARY .- We are delighted to be able ongratulate the country on the passage through the United States Senate, by the decisive vote of thirty to twenty, of the bill for the pacific settlement of the boundary question between Texas and New Mexico.

This is, we trust, the harbinger of good tidings, to b followed up in a national and catholic spirit, in the popular branch of Congress.

FROM THE WINCHESTER (VA.) REPUBLICAN OF AUG. 23. In reviewing the action of the Senate during the last two weeks, it is gratifying to believe that the prospect is a brighter one than we have had at any previous time during the present session of Congress. The defeat of the Compromise scheme, that caused so general a gloom, has been succeeded by a rapid and pacificatory disposition of nearly all the measures that it embraced. Strange as it may appear, the sole difficulty seems to have been in the union of several bills under one general head. Taken separately, as they have been latterly, they have encountered but little opposition and have passec

the Senate by handsome majorities.

The passage of the Texas boundary bill and the California bill, recorded by us last week, has been followed by that giving only, recorded by us last week, has been followed by that giving a territorial form of government to New Mexico. The fugitive slave bill is now under discussion, and from the patriotism displayed by Senators in the disposition of the first three, we hope to chronicle the settlement of this in the course of another week. Such a result is certainly to be desired by all who prefer that the excitement of the times should cease and quietical services.

tude resume its sway.

It is clearly obvious that the combined power of the ultras, both North and South, is insufficient to impede the passage of measures that promise posce to the country again. With the great mass of the people this is the most welcome intelligence

FROM THE ROCHESTER (N. Y.) DAILY ADVERTISER, AUG. 23. Now what is the duty of the North—of the great body of the American People—of their Government, in this posture of affairs? It is to pass such measures as shall be even more than liberal to the South; to satisfy every reasonable demand; to remedy every grievance; and having done this, to enforce

Had Congress in a spirit of enlarged liberality framed bills to cover all these questions in the early part of the session, and then forced them through as speedily as possible, there would now be far less irritation than actually exists. Our notion is that the majority should now act with all the vigor and preserve and determination than actually exists. energy and determination that is in man to push the Sens ough the House. It is folly to fritter away more time in irritating discussions, which, if they were only useless, might be tolerated for months yet to come. The issue, the crisis, call it what we will, cannot be avoided; we cannot get around it; it must be MET; it must be faced—it is unmanly to shrink from it. Delay gives courage to the disunionists and

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER OF AUGUST 24.

THE BOUNDARY BILL.—Since we last had occasion to touch on this subject there has nothing come to light which indicates more clearly the ultimate success of this measure. We trust there is strength enough among the friends of unic and harmony in the House of Representatives to carry the bill triumphantly through. We will not believe, till compel-led by a positive knowledge of the fact, that the individuals on whom the fate of this measure depends can be so wanton ly forgetful of their duty, and so madly bent on the perpetua tion of an angry conflict, begun without the slightest nec ty, and kept up for no earthly purpose but to humor the per verse whims of a set of impracticable meddlers in politics who are unable to gain distinction except by making mischie or talking extravagance—we will not believe that Northern representatives, with their eyes open to the dangers which now hang over this Union, can be so wildly reckless of consequences as to trifle with this precious opportunity to begin the great work of healing the national discord. the great work of healing the national di

FROM THE NEW YORK "EXPRESS" OF AUGUST 24. It is our pleasure this morning to announce to our read ers that the Senate has acted finally, now, upon every meaers that the Senate has acted finally, now, upon every mea-sure embodied in the celebrated compromise bill, and that, so far as that body is concerned, it stands exempt from cen-sure for any misfortune that possibly may come upon the country, should there be, unfortunately, no corresponding action in the other branch of Congress. The fugitive slave bill, offered as an amendment by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, passed last evening by a very decisive vote. It is be no means such a bill as we could have wished, in an respect. Indeed, we do not believe it is such a bill as would

FROM "THE ECONOMIST," CANNELTON, INDIANA. has passed the Senate by a vote of 34 to 18. The Texa boundary bill has also passed, as will be seen in another boundary bill has also passed, as will be seen in another column. Next Monday the bill for providing governments for the Territories is to be considered. The Senate appears to be doing something now, and God speed it in its efforts to harmonize our distracted country! The PROPLE will hail the passage of the California bill and the adjustment of our difficulties with exultation of gratitude, not unlike those that greet our ears upon the triumph of our arms and the return of peace after years of sanguinary warfare. Fanatics and disunionists had better prepare to withdraw themselves from public gaze. Their work is ponn! They may as from public gaze. Their work is nows! They may as well sneak off at once and provide some covering, if possible, to screen their contemptible persons from the universal scorn and odium which is about to envelope them.

FROM THE NEW LONDON (CONNECTICUT) CHRONICLE. We certainly do not like either the Texas boundary bill of the Territorial bill for New Mexico, but in the firm belief that it is these or nothing for the country, for the present at least, we do most sincerely and anxiously hope the House will pass the several bills now before it from the Senate, with proper amendments, if the passage of those amendment through the House be practicable, and thus open a way fo the legitimate interests of the country to be attended to. Should the immediate representatives of the people make up their minds to defeat the salutary intentions of the Senate, by knocking in the head the great measures passed by that body for the settlement of the difficulties under which the country has been so long laboring, those representatives may as we make up their minds to be knocked in the head themselve when they go home to their consti

FROM THE MERCERSBURG (PA.) JOURNAL. The important bills recently passed in the Senate, for the settlement of the Texas boundary question, the admission of California, and the establishment of Governments for the Perritories of New Mexico and Utah, still linger in the House. A motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of in troducing a resolution providing that the House proceed to the consideration of these bills at a certain day and in a certain order, was lost on two different occasions. It is to be hoped that no factious opposition will be made to the passage of these measures, the adoption of which is so important to the peace of the country. Nothing is to be gained by delay, and the scoper the measures under consideration are brought to a the sooner the measures under consideration are brought to vote, and their fate decided, the better will it be for all par ties concerned. It is scarcely possible that any new light can be shed upon the settlement of these difficult subjects, intricate as they may be, after the thorough discussion to which they have been subjected for months past. Action is what is now wanted, prempt and decisive action.

FROM THE BRIDGEPORT (CONN.) STANDARD. Undoubtedly many Southern gentlemen have worked them selves into a belief that the claim is now a good one, and are ready to take part with Texas in defending what they call her "rights." But this is not all. The disunionists—those who wish to see a division of States—hope the matter will be agi tated until open resistance is made to the authority of the Genera Government. They wish to get up a quarrel, to have blood shed in defence of this claim—they b erners will make common cause with Texas, and that in due time a Southern Confederacy may be established. That such lesigns and such wishes are entertained, we believe to be beyond a question. The extremes unite for the express purpose ng any settlement of the controversy which threat-

ens the safety of the Union. course ought those pursue who desire the welfare of our common country? Cannot some compromise be made to take this matter out of the hands of fanatics and factionists—to put it beyond the reach of men who would willingly make it the entering wedge of disunion? The bill in question proposes such a compromise. It is one of a series of measure that, if adopted, must tend to the discomfiture of the factionist North and South. Is not such a consummation devoutly to be wished? We not believe the Texan claim to be wort one straw, and yet, under the circumstances, we could vote for this bill. We could vote for it the more readily, because

half of the sun proposed to be paid, viz: \$10,000,000. The other half may well be paid, if it will aid in settling a protracted controversy—if it will remove the danger of even a slight collision between the Texan and the Federal authorities. In other words, it will be well paid if it tend to the defeat of "faction and fanaticism"—if it ename the continuance of the Union for another half century.

FROM THE BUFFALO COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, AUG. 22. The National Intelligencer of the 19th speaks cheeringly of the prospects of the Union Bills in the House. We certainly hope that these sanguine anticipations may be realized. The voice of the whole country is for peace, and the people are looking to the House to act in accordance with the wishes of the nation. We therefore hail these auguries of the faithful sentinel who is on the spot with pleasure.

FROM THE LOWELL (MASS.) JOURNAL. The Texas Boundary Bill, which has received the sanction of the Senate, is yet to pass the ordeal of the popular branch. The passage of this measure—not the best, cer-tainly, of its character, that could be brought forward—would tedly settle the existing difficulties, and

nony between the contending parties.

This bill has not yet been taken up in the House, but probably will be immediately. It is certainly not such a measure as can cordially commend itself to the Whigs, and support of it can be justified solely on the ground of the peculiar exigency of the case—the necessity of making some concession and sacrifice for the restoration of the peace and harmony of this Unoin. We presume that it was tions of this character which induced the Massachus tions of this character which induced the Massachusetts Senators to vote for the bill—considerations, the force of which the disusionists, North and South, cannot appreciate. If, by withholding support of the measure, they can increase the chances of a rupture between the Federal Government and the State of Texas, their noblest aspirations will be in a fair way of realization. The nullifiers of South Carolina and Georgia may then hope to shake hands, over dissevered States, with the free soilers and Garrisonites of Massachusetts! But let us hope for better things—that by a spirit of forbearance and concession in Congress, the evil day may be averted—and that the planet States may continue to revolve around the central sun—with no jar or collision among the former, and no shadow upon the bright disk of the latter.

FROM THE MANCHESTER (NEW HAMPSHIRE) MESSENGER. THE TEXAS BOUNDARY.—Objections have been urged against the bill which has lately passed the Senate, defining the Texas boundary, that its main features are not so favorable to the interests of the North as was the bill that had preble to the interests of the North as was the bit that any particular been reported to that body. While it appears evident to us that Texas has received as indemnity a most exorbitant amount—far more than strict justice would warrant—still, in the present unfriendly relations existing between the supporters of the "peculiar institution" and its opposers, may be the base have been a wise measure? When we consider that supporters of the "peculiar institution" and its opi what was advantageous in the previous bill was inseparably connected with that which by no possibility would receive the support of the South-when we reflect that there are those in Congress who would eagerly seize on any pretext for dis-union, and who were urging Texas to some overt act that union, and who were urging Texas to some overt act that might lead to open rupture, and which might be the signal to the great mass of the disaffected—we are impressed that the course which has been taken was, perhaps, the only feasible one, and it were better to support even that measure than, by indiscriminate opposition, jeopard more important interests.

FROM THE CHRONICLE, (LEWISBURG, VA.) GLORIOUS NEWS .- We had the pleasure in last week's paper of announcing to our readers the passage of a bill through the Senate for the settlement of the Texan boundary by the de-cisive vote of 30 to 20. We have the inexpressible pleasure to announce this week that a bill for the introduction of Califorannounce this week that a bill for the introduction of California, the "youthful queen of the Pacific," into the family of States, has passed the Senate by a vote of 34 to 18. . . . We hope the people of Virginia will immediately hold meetings in their respective counties and solemnly and positively enter their decided protest against the course of her own Senators. We know that they are not representing the sentiments of the people of the Old Dominion. We hope the people of Virginia will instruct their Representatives to carry their (the people's) wishes into effect. The people not only wish this question settled for the sake of peace, but they are sunious to see the golden star of California beaming brilliantly amidst the glorious galaxy which bedeck so effulgently the ceru-lean of our natural ensign. We are gratified also to be enabled to announce that a bill establishing a Territorial Government for New Mexico has passed the Senate by a vote of 27 to 10. It seems that all the bills embraced in the Compromise or Omnibus bill are in a fair way of becoming laws. FROM THE MASHVILLE (TEN.) BANNER OF AUGUST 20.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON !- The following important bills have passed the Senate. They form a part of the general plan to adjust the exciting questions which have occupied the attention of Congress for the past eight months:

1. The bill to admit California into the Union as a State.

3. The bill creating a Territorial Government for Utah.
4. The bill creating a Territorial Government for New Most devoutly do we hope these measures will be taken up and passed in the House without delay. It is probable that vigorous efforts will be made in that body to defeat them, essential as they are acknowledged to be to the peace and quiet of the country, and to the transaction of any other business in Congress in any orderly way. Com Soilers and Nullifiers—the had men for Union—rumor avers, have been made, and caucuses held to fix upon a plan of operations to defeat the bills by any means, holy or unboly. We credit but little of what is said, how-

It will be seen by our paper to-day that the California bill has also passed, as will be seen in another follown. Next Monday the bill for providing governments for the Territories is to be considered. The Senate appears to be doing something now, and God speed it in its efforts to harmonize our distracted country! The Proper will hail to follow the seen in the calculum. The sectional caucuses which have been held are a bad sign, but we have faith in the wisdom and moderation of the conservative portion of Congress, and shall look to their action with interest, but the seen is said, however, for we cannot believe that violent opposition will be carried to the extent of defeating the majority in the House, by preventing legislation, and thus leaving the country a prey to the machinations of demagogues and fanatics. The sectional caucuses which have been held are a bad sign, but we have faith in the wisdom and moderation of the conservative portion of Congress, and shall look to their action with interest, believing that a glorious triumph awaits them TROM THE SPRINGFIELD (ORIO) REPUBLICAN OF FREDAY. The bill to define the north boundary of Texas presents at the present time, the main question for agitation and difficulty in the House of Representatives. It is now absorbing the attention of that body. There is a good deal of complaint against the line designated in the bill which came down from the Senate, on the ground that it takes from New Mexi-

co too much territory, especially as the promise is to pay to Texas ten millions of money for what claim she urges to the remainder. Texas ought to concede to New Mexico the valley of Puerco, at any rate, if she is disposed to act fairly with her neighbor. Whether she may do that or not, it is thought that a better than Pearce's line, proposed in the bill from the Senate, ought to be gained. That has a want of symmetry, &c. . . . The line fixed by the constitution of New Mexi-Senate, ought to be gained. That has a want of symmetry, &c. . . . The line fixed by the constitution of New Mexico, lately formed, . . . gives to New Mexico the most territory, and is better than the compromise line. Which of these lines is most preferable, is not perhaps the best question; but which can be had. If Pearce's line will give to New Mexico a reasonable quantity of land adapted to agricultural purposes, so much so as to entice immigration, and if no other can be had, we are disposed to be content with it, on the ground of a settlement of the agitation and the gift of "peace to the country." This cause of strife must be eradicated by a settlement of the boundary by legal enactment rather than by blood. And if it is to be fixed by Congress, it can only be done by conciliation.

The California bill, we predict, will also pass the House.

at their posts and do their whole duty. It now remains for the House to close up the Texas dispute and trouble, and finish the admission of California. It is true that Georgia, her Legislature, has boldly threatened, by a call of a con her people for resistance, in case of the passage of this bill; but that will not strike the hearts of "the bold and the free" to intimidation. Other than the menacing attitude of Georgia, the clouds which portended the storm are one by one disappearing, and the sunlight of harmony and re-union in geographical sentiment and feeling is being let in, to light up the countenance and cheer the heart of whoever feared the outbreak of civil war. The "five wounds" are in a fair way

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION, THE exercises of this Institution will re-commence on the

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DEACHER WANTED.—The undersigned wishes to employ a teacher competent to instruct in the various ranches of an English education, together with the Latin and fathematics. The number of scholars will be five or six. A Mathematics. The number of scholars will be five or aix. A middle aged man would be preferred, but one who has had experience in teaching will be actually required, to whom a liberal salary will be paid; should like him to commence the first of September. Address Allen P. Bowie, Long Old Fields, Prince George's county, Maryland. aug 28—eo2w

A CADEMY WANTED, or situation as Tutor in a ger tleman's family, by a clergyman, a graduate of Wi liege and Princeton Seminary, who has had many ye ience in teaching all the branches of an English s perience in teaching all the branches of an Engli cal education. The advertiser, being a single ma two or three youths under his immediate car-tour of this country or Europe, or accompar-would enter upon his duties the middle of mode of instruction is principally and